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Battles of Chattanooga and
vicinity

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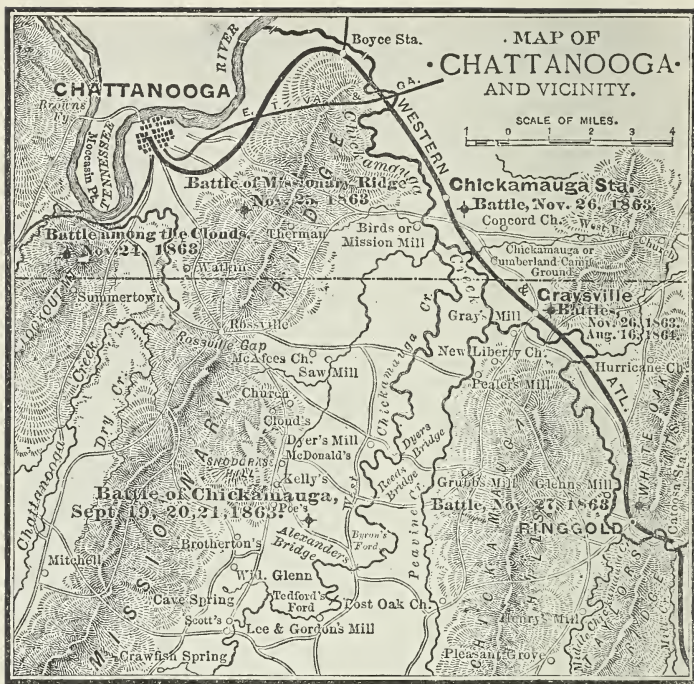
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Battles
OF
Chattanooga
AND
Vicinity

A MONOGRAPH

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CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



Map of Chattanooga and Vicinity During the Fall Campaign of 1863

Visit These Battlefields

That you may better enjoy a visit to our battlefields, the Chattanooga Community Association has prepared for free distribution helpful Motorist Guide and Circle Tour folders pointing out and describing the many points of interest.

These folders, together with "Chattanooga—Its History and Growth," "Chattanooga in Pictures," "Pictorial Story of the 'General'," interesting illustrated scenic and agricultural booklets, and "This Week in Chattanooga," will be gladly supplied by the Chamber of Commerce (Broad Street at West Ninth, Read House block) or the Automobile Club (Hotel Patten, Eleventh and Market Streets).

FOREWORD

The battles of Chattanooga and vicinity were so important in the "fortunes of war" during the struggles of the Sixties, and the stubborn and desperate contention for positions gained and lost in rapid succession so appealed to the minds of writers of history, that more than 150 volumes today chronicle the sanguinary events. To the battles of Chickamauga alone nine volumes are devoted.

The limited space available in this monograph, however, permits of but the briefest recital of the major events, and in presenting the facts appertaining, the author does so with a view of adhering as closely as possible to the chronology of each engagement.

It is hoped that, with this booklet, in conjunction with the hundreds of descriptive tablets, markers and monuments erected on the battlefields, visitors may be afforded a connected story of the battles and an intelligent, dependable conception of the movements of the Blue and the Gray in the bitter contests centered around Chattanooga during the fall and winter of 1863.

—CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION.



This monograph is the work of Francis Lynde, author, a long-time resident of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, to whom our appreciation is extended for his generous contribution.

To the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the Western & Atlantic Railroad we are indebted for the illustrations used in this booklet.

AM. HIST. MUSEUM
1911



Fort Oglethorpe

Chickamauga Battleground
AS THEY APPEAR TODAY

Snodgrass House and Hill

Battles of Chattanooga *and Vicinity*



A MONOGRAPH

By FRANCIS LYNDE



Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park comprises the tract of land (some 6,000 acres in extent) in Georgia, over which was fought the battle of Chickamauga; several smaller areas along the line of Confederate fortifications on Missionary Ridge; and the crest of Orchard Knob (Grant's Headquarters). These various areas with their connecting boulevards form an extensive park system preserving within its limits much of the ground covered by the battles of September and November, 1863. In improving and beautifying the grounds the Park Commission has made the most of its opportunities and resources. Much of the money appropriated by Congress has been spent in road-making; and the result is a fine system of boulevards many miles in extent. Aside from the erection of monuments and the locating of the troops on both sides, the efforts of the Commission have been directed toward restoration rather than innovation; and the visitor to the battlefields will find the scene as nearly like that of the battle year as a careful study of the subject and an artistic treatment of the same may accomplish.

The conservation by the General Government of the tract of land whereon a battle was fought, and the turning it into a public park, is a new thing in the history of the United States, though it is not without European precedents. Since we have begun it, it is fitting that the first battlefield so set apart should have been that of Chickamauga. No field in the West — not excepting Shiloh — was more strenuously contested; and

while the immediate results of the conflict were inconsiderable, its ultimate influence was important and far-reaching, changing the entire course of the struggle in the West. The Confederate generals, themselves, are authority for the statement that Southern soldiers never fought better than at Chickamauga, and never fought as well after that battle. On the other hand, the Northern army gained experience and confidence as its opponents lost heart; and the recollection of the stubborn defense of the breastworks in the Chickamauga bottom and on Snodgrass Hill sent the survivors of that memorable contest triumphantly forward on many another hard-fought field.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park had its origin in the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Chattanooga in 1889. During that meeting, the Chickamauga Memorial Association was formed, with General J. T. Wilder (Federal) as president, and General Joseph Wheeler (Confederate) as vice-president. A board of directors was elected, comprising an equal number of Federal and Confederate officers, and work was begun at once in the different States looking forward to the creation of a favorable sentiment toward the object of the Association, which was the erection of suitable memorials commemorating the events of the battle. The efforts of the directors were completely successful, and the various States represented by organizations in the field responded with liberal appropriations. Then Congress was memorialized and an appropriation of \$125,000 was secured under conditions which made the work of the Association national.

The first step on the part of the Park Commission was the purchase of the tract including the field of Chickamauga. Roughly speaking, its boundaries are an east and west line drawn through McFarland's Gap on the north; Chickamauga Creek on the east; an east and west line passing near Lee & Gordon's Mill on the south; and Missionary Ridge on the west. These boundaries inclose an area of about ten square miles, part of which is arable land held by tenants under the Commission.

In this tract, which covers the ground over which the principal movements of both armies were made on September 19th and 20th, 1863, the Park Commission has accomplished much in the way of restoration. Aside from transforming the rough country roads into smooth boulevards, no modern park improvements have been permitted; the aim of the Commission

being to restore, as nearly as possible, the natural face of the tract so that it shall preserve the appearance of the actual battlefield. To this end, the disused roads of 1863 have been re-opened; the lines of breastworks have been replaced; and the movements of the troops by brigades have been indicated by large iron tablets, giving the organization of brigades and divisions and a brief history of their evolutions on the field. In addition to the tablets, the Commission has erected eight monuments to the general officers — four on each side — who fell in the engagement. These monuments are triangular pyramids of eight-inch shells, and they stand each on the spot where the officer in question fell.

Besides the historical tablets, many guide posts have been erected along the Park roads, pointing out the exact localities of the famous houses in the field — Brotherton's, the Widow Glenn's, the Kelly house and field, Viniard's, McDonald's, the Dyer house and field, and others. At the points occupied by the various batteries, an equal number of guns of like caliber and construction have been placed, and these in themselves are monuments of no mean rank. The Commission has also commemorated the part borne in the battle by the regular troops, infantry and artillery, by erecting suitable monuments at the various points where these organizations fought.

Here the work of the Commission on the field of Chickamauga pauses and that of the States begins. Costly monuments, many of them works of art, mark the positions of the various organizations, and no expense has been spared by the committee on location in the effort to define the original lines of battle, and the positions occupied by the troops. So far as one may see, this work has been very successful. Not only have the committees been able to locate the principal positions occupied during the two-day battle by a given brigade or regiment, but they have in many instances traced the movements of the organization from point to point on the field; and by the use of small monuments, or "markers," they have given a complete history of such movements showing the time in hours.

Beyond the boundaries of the Park proper the Commission has added supplemental works of great magnitude and importance. The Lafayette road has been paved as far as Ross-ville; a magnificent boulevard has been constructed along the summit of Missionary Ridge; a small tract of land on De Long's Point, and a larger one including General Sherman's battlefield at the northern extremity of the Ridge, have been

purchased; and iron observation towers, similar to those in the Park, have been built on the site of Bragg's headquarters on the reservation on De Long's Point. Extending its work still farther from the original field, the Commission purchased Orchard Knob, the hill half way between the city and Missionary Ridge on which General Grant's headquarters were located on the day of the battle of Missionary Ridge. This has been added to the Park area, and in the future will be connected with the other reservations by a boulevard.

In the city of Chattanooga the Commission has also done much to increase the historic interest of the locality. The lines of the old fortifications have been carefully traced and their various salients defined by appropriate tablets. The headquarters of the corps, division, and brigade commanders of both armies have been sought out and marked in the same manner. Notable buildings like the military prison, the hospital where the wounded from the battle of Chickamauga were cared for, and the officers' hospital used during the siege, have also been designated by descriptive tablets.

In all of its work the Commission has been thorough and painstaking. While it may not be the part of the historian to praise men for being honest, it is yet worthy of remark that no suspicion of jobbery attaches to any of the undertakings of those who have been the nation's deputies in this work. Very considerable sums of money have been placed at the disposal of the Commission, and they have been honestly spent, as the work will show.

The creation of the Park was a patriotic conception on the part of its originators. As a memorial to a nation's dead, it stands unique among the records of the great struggle. That the contending sections have met in amity to further the object of the Association is but another evidence—happily one among many—that we are one people, a nation undivided and indivisible, whose sons may meet with fraternal handclasp on the field where once, for a little time, our common heritage as Americans was lost in the din and turmoil of party strife.

Battle of Chickamauga

September 18-21, 1863



To make the story of Chickamauga intelligible it is needful to preface it with a sketch of the events immediately preceding the battle. For more than two years the struggle in the West had surged back and forth across Tennessee and Kentucky, the Confederate line retreating, advancing, and retreating again until, at the close of the year 1862, it confronted Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee. Here, after the battle of Murfreesboro, (Stone's River) the Confederate general, Bragg, began a slow retrograde movement which finally brought him to Chattanooga.

In June, 1863, General Rosecrans, commanding the Federal Army of the Cumberland, began the march from Middle Tennessee to the south-eastward. This advance, covering a period of sixteen days and known in history as the Tullahoma Campaign, was a series of strategic movements on the part of both armies. At its close the Confederate Army of Tennessee occupied Chattanooga.

On August 14th the forward movement of the Federal army began. From Bridgeport, Wilder and Wagner were sent up the river to make a demonstration opposite Chattanooga, and the ruse was so successful as to lead Bragg to believe that the entire Federal army sought a crossing at some point higher up the river. As a result of this feint, Rosecrans was enabled to make the crossing at Bridgeport, Caperton's Ferry, Battle Creek, and Shellmound without opposition by September 4th; and two days later the entire Army of the Cumberland, with the exception of Wilder's and Wagner's commands, advanced to Will's Valley. The left, under Crittenden, rested at Wauhatchie; and the right, under McCook, was at Valley Head, forty miles to the south-west.

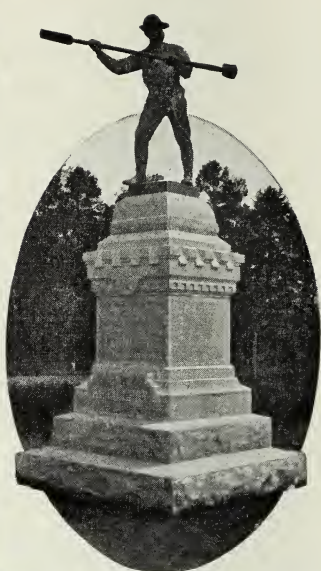
At this point in the advance, Bragg, fearing for his line of communication, moved out of Chattanooga and took position at Lafayette, Georgia, nearly opposite the center of the extended Federal line. On the 7th, Thomas, at a point twenty-six miles from Chattanooga, and McCook, at Valley Head,



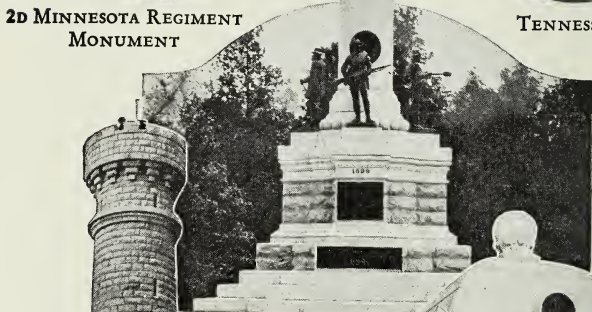
**2D MINNESOTA REGIMENT
MONUMENT**



**GEORGIA
MONUMENT**



TENNESSEE MONUMENT



Wilder Monument



Florida Monument

A FEW OF THE CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE MEMORIALS



The First Gun at Chickamauga, Sept. 18, 1863. The Confederates Opening Fire Upon the Federal Cavalry, Who Had Begun the Destruction of Reed's Bridge

began the ascent of Lookout Mountain. Neither met with any opposition; and on the 8th Thomas came down into the valley which lies between the mountain and Missionary Ridge, while McCook reached the village of Alpine, some distance southwest of Bragg's position at Lafayette. In the meantime, Crittenden crossed the northern end of Lookout Mountain and took possession of Chattanooga, sending Palmer and Van Cleve forward to seize Rossville Gap.

From this time — the night of the 9th — to the 13th, the Army of the Cumberland was in a most hazardous position. The right wing, center, and left wing were not in communication; and Bragg, from his position at Lafayette, might easily have crushed them in detail. It is doubtful if the Confederate commander knew his advantage, but it is certain that he made but a single attempt to profit by it. On the 9th, when Negley, of Thomas' column, made a reconnaissance in force toward Bragg's lines, Cheatham was sent against him, and a detachment of D. H. Hill's command advanced to Catlett's Gap. At the same time, Hindman was ordered to attack in conjunction with Hill.

Negley was thus placed at the converging point of three Confederate columns, but by skillful maneuvering, and with the

help of Baird's division sent to support him, he extricated himself and fell back upon the main body of the column at the base of Lookout. Here the situation was desperate. Thomas was outnumbered, and was shut in by hills and the mountain in a pocket-like valley, but a disagreement between Hindman and Hill saved him, and the Confederate forces were withdrawn.

While Negley and Baird were trying to develop the Confederate position opposite Lafayette, McCook sent a force of cavalry northward from Alpine to locate Bragg's left. By this reconnaissance McCook learned that he was far to the southward of the main body of Bragg's army, and that the heights of Pigeon Mountain intervened between his own column and that of General Thomas. Thereupon he retraced his steps across Lookout, marched down Will's Valley to a point opposite Thomas' position, and crossing the mountain for the third time, reached Thomas on the 16th.

In the meantime, General Rosecrans was making every effort to concentrate his scattered forces; and up to Sunday, the 13th, it does not appear that Bragg did anything to obstruct the movements of the Federal troops. On that day, however, finding that Crittenden was advancing along the road from Rossville to form a junction with Thomas, Bragg sent Polk to intercept the closing Federal column. Under this order the first blow was struck on the field of Chickamauga. Van Cleve, of Crittenden's corps, encountered Polk on the Lafayette road; there was a sharp fight; the intercepting force was driven back; and thereafter the Federal concentration went on without further hindrance.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Bragg held a council of war in which it was determined to move toward Chattanooga, and to "attack the enemy wherever he could be found."

Following the general order of the 15th, the Confederate army began moving by divisions. Bragg's orders contemplated an attack on the Federal left wing on the morning of the 18th, but this plan could not be carried out. The bridges across the Chickamauga were infrequent and small; the fords were difficult; and the forests of the creek bottom were in many places impassable thickets choked with underbrush. Owing to these hindrances the Confederate forces were not in position until nightfall of Friday, the 18th.

Rosecrans was in sore need of the twenty-four-hours'

respite and he made good use of it. On Saturday morning Bragg's right wing, instead of overlapping the Federal left — as was intended, and as it really did on the evening before — was itself overlapped by a strong force which, in less than fifteen hours, had been moved up from the right of Rosecrans' army. It is needful to go back a day to see how this inversion of line was brought about.

From the 13th to the 18th, Rosecrans pushed the work of concentration strenuously. Thomas' left was extended toward Crawfish Springs, and Crittenden was hurried forward along the Lafayette road toward Lee & Gordon's Mill in the belief that the battle would be joined by Bragg at or near that point. When McCook came up with the head of his column on the 16th, the closing of the line went forward rapidly; and by noon of the 18th, Crittenden's corps occupied the Lafayette road and the low bluff commanding it at Lee & Gordon's Mill. It was at this time that Bragg's plan of attack developed and it became necessary to extend the Federal left quickly and at all hazards. This was done by moving Negley's division up to Crittenden's right while Thomas, with three divisions under Brannan, Baird, and Reynolds, moved rapidly northward along the old Crawfish Springs road.

The extension of the Federal left was completed a little before dawn of Saturday, the 19th. At that hour the opposing armies confronted each other in the following order: Beginning at the right of the Federal line, McCook held Crawfish Springs and the road leading up thereto from the south. Between McCook and the Chickamauga, was Negley's division. Next came Crittenden at Lee & Gordon's Mill. Reynolds was still farther north; his division was drawn up on the west side of the old Crawfish Springs road with its left near the Glenn house. Baird was a mile north of Reynolds, and his division with Brannan's made an unbroken line reaching from the Poe house on Baird's right to the McDonald house on Brannan's left. This line was a short distance west of the Lafayette road and the Kelly house was nearly opposite its center. Four miles northeast of Brannan, where the road from Rossville to Ringgold crosses the Chickamauga, were the reserves under General Gordon Granger.

The Confederate dispositions were less carefully made for the reason that night had overtaken the different divisions while they were still in motion. On the left, Breckinridge was

opposed to Negley; and Hindman, commanding Longstreet's advance, confronted Crittenden at Lee & Gordon's Mill. Cleburne was between Hindman and Breckinridge and slightly in the rear. Cheatham's line began at Hindman's right, covering the road from Lee & Gordon's Mill to Dalton Ford; and Preston's men were on the west bank of the stream directly opposite Cheatham's right. At Tedford Ford, Stewart's command held the right bank of the Chickamauga, and Buckner's the left. Three-quarters of a mile north of Buckner, at Alexander's Bridge, Walker's command and Forrest's cavalry were aligned upon a road paralleling the left bank of the stream; and Hood, with a strong force, was lying in the woods a short distance east of the Viniard house.

Saturday, the 19th, dawned bright and clear. At daybreak Bragg's army was in motion, following out the plan of the previous day, which was based upon the supposition that the Fed-



WISCONSIN CAVALRY MONUMENT, CHICKAMAUGA PARK

In a charge of this troop the rider of this horse was shot down from his horse, but the horse continued the charge

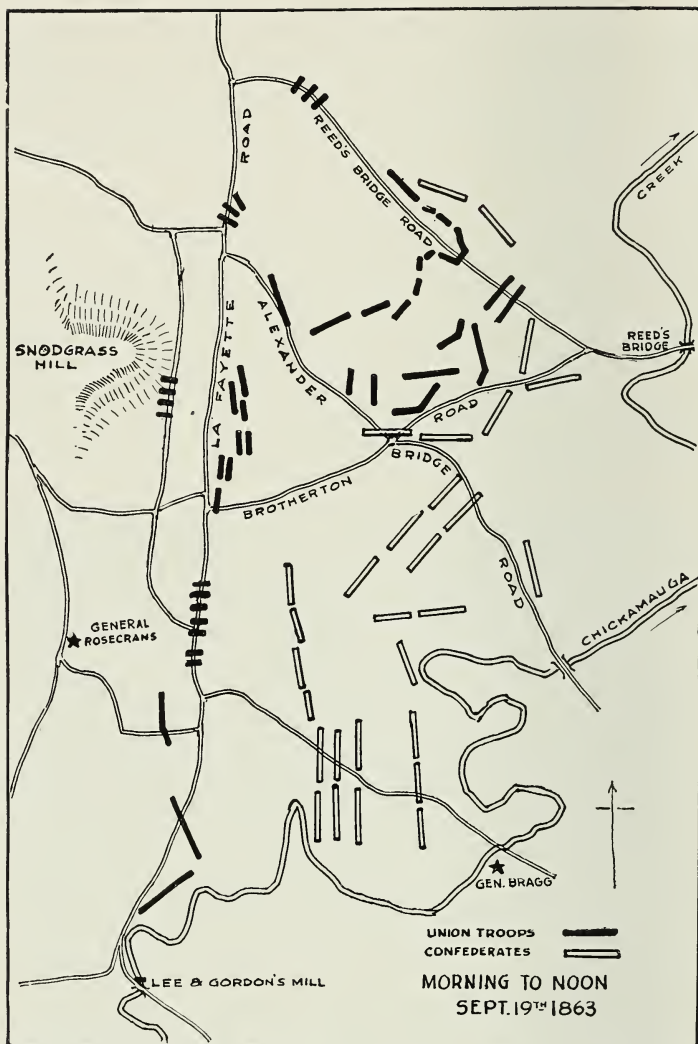
eral left was still at Lee & Gordon's Mill. A few minutes before seven o'clock the sound of heavy firing came from the direction of Reed's Bridge. It flagged, was renewed, and presently became continuous. Bragg knew that the battle had been forced upon his right, but the order of the day was still allowed to stand.

In spite of the Confederate commander's determination to take the offensive, it was Thomas who had begun the battle. Soon after six o'clock, and before many of the men had had time to snatch a hasty breakfast, the two divisions under Brannan and Baird were ordered forward. In the Kelly fields, and to the right and left of the road leading toward the Chickamauga, the commands were deployed, skirmishers were thrown out, and the line pushed forward into the woods. In a few minutes the Confederate right wing under Forrest was uncovered and the fighting began.

Croxton's brigade, which was working its way through the woods on Brannan's right, was the first to come upon Forrest's men. There was a volley, a fierce attack, and the cavalry fell back before the advancing line of infantry. Near Jay's Mill, Forrest dismounted one division, fighting it as infantry while he sent for reinforcements. These were quickly sent in by Walker, and in a few minutes the battle was raging hotly all along the front of Brannan's and Baird's lines.

With the coming of the reinforcements from Walker, Forrest dismounted his entire command and charged the Federal left. Croxton's men stood their ground until their ammunition gave out, falling back slowly when the struggle became a hand-to-hand combat among the trees. "Durn 'em; they-all just wouldn't run," said an old Confederate veteran, describing to me this first charge in the two-day battle. And before the backward movement became a retreat, King's regulars, sent in by Baird, came to the rescue and the lost ground was regained.

The sending of King to Croxton left Van Derveer and Connell unsupported; and, turned back from the strengthened Federal left, Forrest's and Walker's men flung themselves upon the center and right of Baird's line. Then began a series of fierce charges and countercharges back and forth through the woods. No accurate alignment could be maintained, and the men on both sides fought from bush to bush and tree to tree, clinging doggedly to every yard gained, and giving ground



**POSITION OF THE ARMIES AT CHICKAMAUGA
MORNING TO NOON, SEPT. 19, 1863**

General Rosecrans, with field headquarters at the Glenn House on Crawfish Springs road, was attempting to prevent the advance of Bragg's army to the LaFayette road, and stubbornly repulsing efforts of the Confederates to cross the Chickamauga creek. Throughout the morning desperate close-range fighting took place wherever the scattered troops, trying to carry out formation orders, happened to meet. Bragg's plan was to gain LaFayette road between Rosecrans' position and Chattanooga and drive the Union army back into the Lookout range. Although the engagements were impromptu, it was a morning of terrific encounters, resulting in a considerable gain for Bragg toward the position for which he was striving.

only when swept away by the irresistible momentum of a charge. They were veteran troops in the Chickamauga forests that day, and the file-closers on either side had little to do.

Forrest and his first reinforcement had been fighting desperately for four hours before Bragg came tardily to the conclusion that his plan of turning the Federal left could not be carried out. Then he ordered Walker forward with his entire command, and sent for Cheatham to bring up the five brigades forming the reserve on the left. Soon after, Stewart was ordered to the right from Tedford's Ford; and at one o'clock, Cleburne was withdrawn from the left and his command set in motion toward Jay's Mill.

In the meantime, Brannan and Baird were fighting hard to hold their ground against increasing numbers. When Walker's reserves began to arrive, a brigade was sent in against Scribner, of Baird's division, in an oblique movement that forced the Federal line out of position; and at the same moment a charge on the flank of King's regulars drove the latter in confusion across Van Derveer's line. In this charge, led by Walthall, Guenther's battery was captured and Baird's lines were badly shattered.

On Brannan's front the situation was scarcely less critical. Croxton, with fresh supplies of ammunition, was facing overwhelming numbers; and Connell's brigade, forming Brannan's center, was holding its position in the face of a fire that was often delivered at short pistol-range. The breaking of Baird's line exposed Van Derveer to a succession of flank attacks, and only the most stubborn fighting saved the position while Baird was reforming his lines under fire.

At this juncture, when victory for the Confederate right wing was only a question of minutes, the Federal reinforcements began to arrive. First came Johnson, of McCook's corps, hurried forward from Crawfish Springs. Thomas sent him in on Baird's right, where, after a sharp struggle, the broken line was reformed and the Confederate advance checked. A little later, Palmer, detached by Crittenden and sent to the left from Lee & Gordon's Mill, came on the field and took position with Johnson.

With these reinforcements, General Rosecrans, who personally directed the movement of the Federal left wing at this time, ordered three brigades, those of Hazen, Cruft and Grose, to form in echelon for a forward movement. The column was met by Cheatham and stubbornly resisted, but a simultaneous



The Kelly House, Another of the Familiar Marks of Chickamauga Battlefield

advance all along the Federal left carried both armies well into the depths of the forest again, and the battle raged with undiminished fury on the ground fought over in the early morning.

It was in this advance that Guenther's battery was recaptured. The Ninth Ohio, coming into action from the rear, was led by its commander, Colonel Kammerling. The colonel saw the captured battery on a slight elevation to his right. Halting his regiment, he changed front and charged up the hill at the double-quick. The assault was so sudden and unexpected that the gunners were driven back before they could reload for a second round; and five minutes later the battery had again changed sides and the Ninth was in line with Van Derveer, reaching the front in time to strengthen the left at a most critical juncture.

Finding it impossible to drive Brannan out of position by a front attack, Forrest had extended his line until it overlapped the Federal left. From this position he charged in front and on the flank at the same moment. The forest at this point had been thinned out and cleared of underbrush, and the flanking column was in plain view from the Federal lines. It swept

steadily forward under a galling fire, and one who watched its advance says that the entire battle records no more heroic spectacle than that of the closely-massed column, four lines deep, breasting the storm of bullets, and the men bending to the blast and firing rapidly as they came. Within two hundred feet of Van Derveer's line they halted and poured in a withering fire which was replied to with equal spirit. Just at the moment when it seemed impossible to hold the double assault in check, a battery reported, wheeled into position, and opened on the flanking column with canister. For a few minutes the rattle of musketry was drowned in the hoarser roar of cannon; and when the battery ceased firing the place of the brave flanking column was taken by heaps of dead and dying men.

After the failure of this attack, the heavy fighting drifted toward the Federal center, becoming hottest in front of Johnson and Palmer. Thereupon Rosecrans shortened his line, sending Brannan to support Johnson, and Baird to cover the approaches to the Lafayette road. This manœuvre left Johnson on the extreme left of the Federal line, opposed to Forrest's dismounted cavalymen and Cheatham's infantry.

Here the Confederate commanders saw a chance to thrust their forces between Rosecrans' army and the roads to Chattanooga; and the most strenuous effort of the day was made to turn Johnson's flank or to dislodge him by direct attack. Brigade after brigade was hurled against the Federal left with an impetuous ardor that stopped little short of hand-to-hand combat. For a time the conflict surged back and forth over the ground of the morning's battle; but as the tide of assault and countercharge ebbed and flowed, the field once more shifted to a line much nearer the Lafayette road.

When the onslaught had once more expended its force on the Federal left, it began again with renewed vigor at a point near the center. Palmer's right suffered most severely, and Reynolds was ordered to take a position between Palmer and the Lafayette road. He did so, and two of his brigades, Willich's and Edward King's, went into action on that part of the line lying upon the road between the Viniard house and Jay's Mill.

By this time Bragg had his army well in motion toward his right, and as his reserves came on the field they were met by fresh troops from Rosecrans' right. Van Cleve, with two brigades, came up from Crittenden; and a little later, Davis, of McCook's corps, arrived from Crawfish Springs and went into

the fight near Viniard's. By the middle of the afternoon all the troops at Lee & Gordon's Mill, excepting a single brigade of Sheridan's division under General Lytle, had been moved to the left.

The severest fighting of the afternoon fell upon the Federal center near the Viniard house. Reynolds' line was more than once broken and restored under fire, and it was beginning to give ground when Davis came up. The Confederate assaulting columns at this point were made up of Stewart's, Bushrod Johnson's, and Preston's men, from Buckner's corps; and Longstreet's advance, commanded by Hindman. The different commands rivalled each other in the brilliancy and dash for which the Southern soldier was justly famous; and the stubborn courage of Rosecrans' veterans was never more severely tried than during that autumn afternoon at the Viniard house.

Davis' command became involved before it could get into position; Wood came to the rescue, and Van Cleve, trying to follow, collided with Stewart, who was on his way to reinforce Cheatham. At this crisis, the Federal center was saved by the opportune arrival of Sheridan, and Wilder's cavalry, though these reinforcements only served to check the backward movement which had already begun.

Determined to hold the Lafayette road at any cost, Thomas brought Brannon from the left to support Reynolds, and at the same time Negley came up from Crawfish Springs. For an hour or more the battle raged around the Viniard house, neither side gaining any permanent advantage, and both armies displaying the courage which had distinguished them on many a hard-fought field. At five o'clock the fighting at Viniard's began to slacken, but the closing act of the bloody drama of that September Saturday was yet to come.

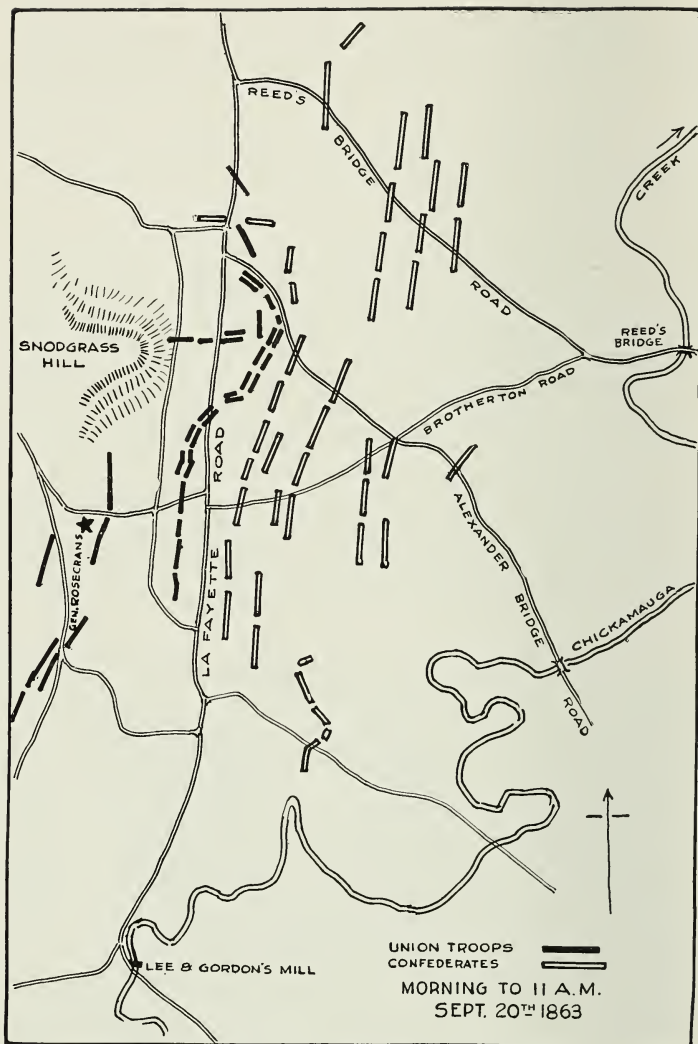
It will be remembered that early in the day General Bragg had ordered Cleburne to move his force to the right in pursuance of the original plan of turning the Federal right. Twilight was gathering when Cleburne—"the Stonewall Jackson of the West"—with a division of Hill's corps moved to the front over the hotly-disputed ground of the morning. Deploying his division in the rear of the Kelly farm, the lines were formed and a charge made upon the position held by Baird and Johnson. In the dusk of the evening the Confederate force swept up to the very breastworks; there was a sharp conflict in which

the men aimed at the flashes of the guns on either side; and the din of battle was presently swelled by the thunder of the field guns as Cleburne's batteries came into position. The charge was a brilliant one, but the darkness soon put an end to the fighting, here and elsewhere, and the two armies bivouacked on their lines of battle to await the dawn of the second day of carnage.

For the commanders on both sides there was little sleep. General Bragg summoned his officers and gave the orders for the following day. The Confederate forces were to be fought as two wings, commanded by the two senior Lieutenant-Generals, Polk and Longstreet. The latter reached Bragg's headquarters at midnight, arriving from Ringgold with the main body of his command moving, after a short rest, into position on the Confederate left. To General Polk was assigned the command of the right wing, and his orders were to begin the battle at day-break, the attack to be taken up from right to left as rapidly as possible. Longstreet was to wait until the attack reached his wing in regular progression, after which the assault was to be pushed with vigor along the entire line.



The Snodgrass House, Chickamauga, Around Which the Battle Waged Long and Fiercely



**POSITION OF THE ARMIES AT CHICKAMAUGA
MORNING TO 11 A. M., SEPT. 20, 1863**

The morning of Sept. 20 found the Union and Confederate commands facing each other at close range, and the memorable Sunday battle of Kelley Field was opened at 9:30 A. M. by Breckinridge's Division. Desperate close-range fighting followed, and the Confederates under Stovall and Adams were almost in possession of Kelley's house when a sudden reinforcement attack from Van Derveer routed them for a half a mile east, leaving the field literally covered with their dead and wounded. At the same time, Forrest captured the Union hospitals at Cloud Springs and the church opposite. At 11 o'clock the fighting shifted to Poe Place, with the position of the various divisions of each army as noted on the above map. With ground taken and retaken, neither side could lay claim to any material advance.

In the meantime, the Federal commanders were not idle. The alignment for the second day's battle was on slightly different ground from that of Saturday. With the Kelly house as a center, the Federal left was disposed in a semi-circle occupied by Baird—whose left rested upon the Lafayette road half a mile from McDonald's — Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds. At Reynolds' right, the line crossed the Lafayette road, continuing with Brannan — whose division reached nearly to the old Crawfish Springs road — Negley, Wood, Davis, and Sheridan, in the order named; the last four commands being drawn up parallel with the Crawfish Springs road and a short distance east of it.

In this alignment, Wood's right and Davis' left joined at the Glenn house, while the latter division was directly opposite and west of the Viniard house. West of the Glenn house and in the rear of Davis and Wood, Wilder was stationed; and still farther to the rear, covering the junction of Wood's left and Negley's right, was Van Cleve's command.

The Confederate line was slightly longer, paralleling Rosecrans' position from Breckinridge — whose right overlapped Baird's left at McDonald's through Walker, Cleburne, Stewart, Bushrod Johnson, Hindman, and Preston. Cheatham was held in reserve in Cleburne's rear, lying in the woods about half way between the Lafayette road and the Chickamauga; and Law and Kershaw were in the rear of Bushrod Johnson.

Sunday morning dawned clear and cool. The ground was covered with a white frost, and a light mist hung in the forests of the Chickamauga bottom. General Bragg was astir early, listening impatiently for the sounds of the opening battle to come from Polk's wing. Dawn slipped into morning and the morning into forenoon, and still the guns were silent along the lines of the two armies.

At length Bragg sent Major Lee to Polk to ascertain the cause of delay. Quoting a well-known Southern historian: "Major Lee found General Polk seated at a comfortable breakfast, surrounded by brilliantly-dressed officers, and delivered his message with military bluntness and brevity. General Polk replied that he had ordered Hill to open the action, that he was waiting for him, and he added: 'Do tell General Bragg that my heart is overflowing with anxiety for the attack — overflowing with anxiety, sir.' Major Lee returned to the commanding general and reported the reply literally. Bragg uttered a terrible exclamation in which Polk, Hill, and all his



1—Scene in Chickamauga Park. 2—Missionary Ridge. Here General Bragg Made His Headquarters. 3—Brotherton House—Another Famous Spot on Chickamauga Battlefield

generals were included. 'Major Lee,' he cried, 'ride along the line, and order every captain to take his men instantly into action!' In fifteen minutes the battle was joined; but three hours of valuable time had been lost, in which Rosecrans was desperately strengthening his position."

It was between nine and ten o'clock when Breckinridge opened the battle on the Confederate right. Unlike the conflict of the day before, in which each line charged or fell back as the exigencies of the moment demanded, the fighting in the early part of the day was confined to a zone of varying width in front of the reversed curves of the Federal line.

During the night, and in the four precious hours of daylight before the assault began, Rosecrans had considerably strengthened his position with log barricades against which, for a time, the Confederate assaulting columns hurled themselves in vain. Breckinridge charged twice, the second time with Walker, and was twice repulsed. Then Cheatham went to Walker's assistance and a third time the Federal left held its ground. Again and again Cleburne's and Stewart's left divisions charged upon the Federal left center, falling back after each repulse to rally, reform and charge again. At last Baird's thin line was pressed back and driven slowly through the fringe of woods in its rear. Reinforcements were sent in, and the double-quick of Stanley's brigade across the Kelly field was the first of five brilliant charges over that ground during the day. Stanley was just in time; the assaulting force under Adams was driven back and the Federal line was reformed in its breastworks.

Not daunted by these failures, the Confederates charged again with a massed force of ten brigades. Simultaneously with a fierce attack upon John Beatty's weakened line, Breckinridge succeeded in turning Baird's flank; and gaining the Lafayette road, he began to move upon the rear of the Federal center which was held by Reynolds. As soon as this flank movement developed in Baird's rear, the Confederate forces in front of Reynolds and Brannan attacked these lines with renewed zeal, and the unbroken ranks on the Federal left were kept hotly engaged by Walker's and Cleburne's men.

The turning of Baird's flank by Breckinridge was the first of a series of events leading up to the famous break in the Federal center. General Thomas, alive to the critical need of the moment, sent to Rosecrans for Brannan. When the order to go to Thomas' assistance reached Brannan, heavy fighting had already begun on his left, and there were indications that

a strong assaulting column was forming in his front. For this reason he delayed his withdrawal until he could report the situation, sending his reserves under Van Derveer, in the meantime, to reinforce the left. Van Derveer's brigade entered the Kelly field, changed front under a heavy fire, and charged the flanking force with great ardor, bearing it back beyond the line of barricades and into the forest.

While this was taking place, a Confederate force under Govan gained a foothold on the line from which it had driven Beatty. The third charge of the day over the Kelly field was made to recover this lost ground. Grose, with Palmer's reserve, was ordered to the left, and forming his command in the field he dashed across the open ground and into the woods. Govan held his ground stubbornly, though unsupported on either wing; but he was finally pressed back with heavy loss.

With this repulse, the battle on the Federal left subsided; but in the meantime the struggle was approaching a crisis at the center. When Breckinridge appeared in Baird's rear, Longstreet ordered a combined attack on Reynolds' front which presently extended until it involved Brannan and Wood. It was this attack that made Brannan await further orders before going to the help of the left. Before his report of the situation reached Rosecrans, another order had been sent directing Wood to close up on Reynolds to fill the gap which would be made by Brannan's withdrawal. This, at least, was the intention, but the order was peremptory to "close up on Reynolds." When it reached Wood, the assault was already threatening his left, but he obeyed immediately, withdrawing his command from its line of battle and forming in column to march to the left.

Longstreet saw his opportunity and seized it at once. With an attacking column of eight brigades — Bushrod Johnson's, McNair's, Gregg's, Kershaw's, Law's, Humphrey's, Benning's and Robertson's—in triple line he rushed into the gap, opening with a front and flank fire on Brannan as he advanced. Davis, with his two brigades, threw himself across Longstreet's front, only to be swept away. Brannan resisted bravely, but he was driven back across the Crawfish Springs road and into the woods on a ridge south of the Snodgrass house, where he made a stand and once more established his line.

Wood was also involved in the confusion at the break, but he managed to extricate his command, and, falling back with Brannan, took a position at the latter's left. As quickly as

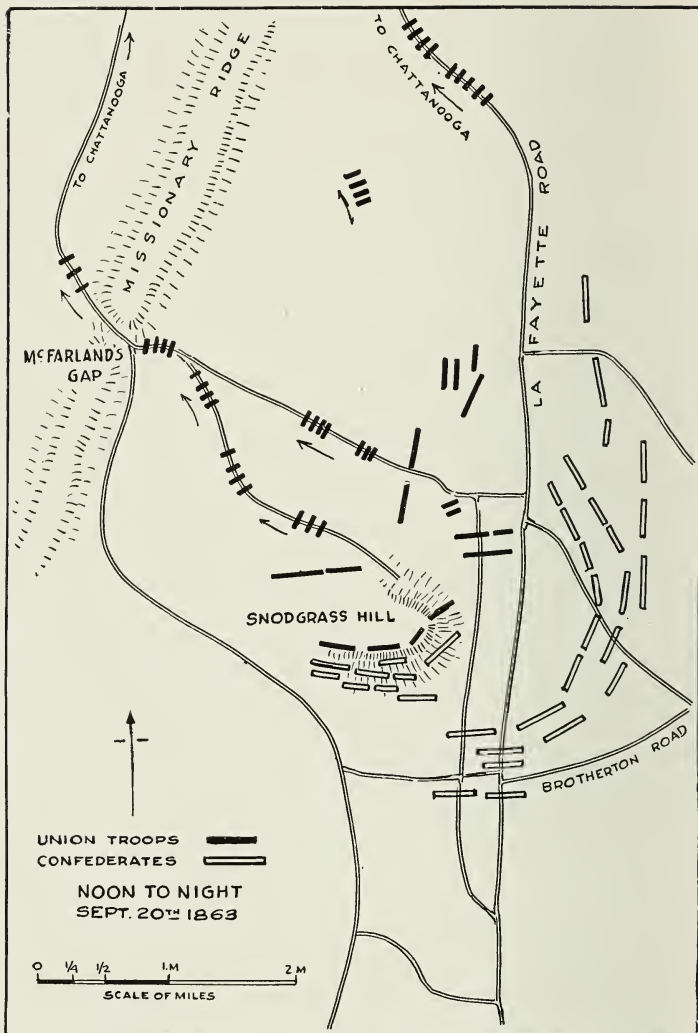
possible, Hazen was thrown into the gap between Wood and Reynolds, and the Federal line was once more continuous though greatly shortened. In the new position the line was bent backward until the right was at right angles to its former line on the Lafayette road.

Beyond Brannan's former position all of the Federal right wing was scattered and driven from the field. Negley, with one brigade and a number of guns, joined Brannan in the rush for the new position; but with this exception nothing was left of the right wing. McCook, with a single brigade, tried to stem the tide, as did Van Cleve and Sheridan, but all were borne to the rear, and General Lytle, commanding a brigade of Sheridan's division, lost his life in the desperate effort to check Longstreet's advance.

As the Confederate columns pressed forward, the retreat became a rout, and the roads leading to McFarland's Gap and Rossville were crowded with fugitives. Negley, with the fragment of his division and the artillery first took a position on the ridge at Brannan's right; but he soon abandoned it and joined the retreat, taking the guns with him. General Rosecrans, himself, was caught in the disaster which involved his right wing; and believing that the battle was lost, he rode into Chattanooga with McCook and Crittenden. Sheridan led the main body of the retreat to Rossville, and, later in the day, moved again toward the front with what troops he could gather by way of the Lafayette road. This movement was delayed, however, and Sheridan got no farther than the Cloud house, which point he reached at seven o'clock.

Thomas alone of the senior officers remained on the field; and from the time of the break to the close of the day his condition was most desperate. Longstreet sent column after column up the hillside against Brannan, and the fighting at that point exceeded in fury any that had preceded it. Brannan's ammunition ran low, and before the middle of the afternoon his men were fighting with bayonets and clubbed guns.

At half past two o'clock, Bragg sent for Longstreet and heard his report of the situation. The wing commander asked for more troops in order that he might continue the attack on Snodgrass Hill and at the same time press the retreating forces on the Dry Valley and Rossville roads. Bragg replied that Polk could spare no men; that there was "no fight left in his wing." Longstreet then returned to his command, and Bragg rode away to Reed's Bridge, where he established his head-



POSITION OF THE ARMIES AT CHICKAMAUGA NOON TO NIGHT, SEPT. 20, 1863

Between noon and 1 o'clock Wood, through mistaken orders, vacated his position in the Union line through which the Confederates rushed to one of their greatest unit assaults. The entire Union right wing was driven in one confused mass from Crawfish and Dry Valley roads toward Chattanooga. Maj.-Gen. Thomas assembled all that remained of the Union army and rapidly formed a line along the crest of Snodgrass Hill. The struggle here was desperate, and "unquestionably one of the most terrific musketry duels ever witnessed," followed by retreat of the Union army under orders of Gen. Rosecrans himself. The battle of Chickamauga was a Confederate victory, but at the fearful cost of about 21,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, with Federal losses of about 19,000. The Union army was driven to Chattanooga and the Confederates occupied Missionary Ridge.

quarters. In disregarding Longstreet's request for reinforcements, the commanding general seems to have forgotten that Cheatham's men were still in reserve and comparatively fresh.

Thrown upon his own resources, Longstreet then tried to carry Snodgrass Hill by a combined attack upon the front and rear of the Federal position. A strong column was sent up the southern slope of the hill on Brannan's front, while another, under Hindman, made a detour to the westward, charging and carrying a prolongation of the hill which overlooked Brannan's right flank and rear. The assault on the front was repelled after a desperate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed guns; but Hindman was more successful, and in the lull following the turmoil of the battle in front, the Federals could see Hindman's men forming for an attack by the flank and rear. It was a critical moment, and once again the safety of the forlorn hope on Snodgrass Hill trembled in the balance.

Help came from an unexpected quarter. A cloud of dust was seen approaching from the direction of Rossville, and a moment later Granger and Steedman, with two of the three brigades left at Red House Bridge, reported to Thomas. The reinforcements, with Van Derveer's command, withdrawn from its position in the Kelly field, were double-quickened up the hill to form on Brannan's right; and a charge, led by Steedman in person, was made upon the Confederate forces massed in the ravine and on the ridge. It was successful, and the immediate danger to the Federal right was averted.

Through the remainder of the afternoon, the ridge held by Brannan and Granger was the center of the heaviest fighting. Column after column was sent up the slope by Longstreet, and the Federal position was held only at the bitterest cost. The last assault, made soon after five o'clock, was met — for the want of ammunition — by a counter-charge with fixed bayonets. The attack was repulsed, but the Confederates swept away an entire regiment of Granger's men as they fell back.

A statement of Granger's losses gives some idea of the furious fighting at this point: 3,700 men wheeled into line at Brannan's right; of these, 1,175 were killed and wounded, and 613 were missing — an aggregate of nearly one-half.

While Longstreet was hurling his assaulting columns against Brannan, Polk was organizing his wing for another attack on the Federal left. It was directed against Baird's front, and Willich commanding Johnson's reserve, was sent to Baird's assistance. His command made the fourth charge of the day

across the Kelly field. Polk's advance was checked, but the attack was renewed a little later on the line held by Reynolds and Palmer, where it was again repulsed.

At half-past five, General Thomas decided to withdraw. The movement began on Reynolds' line, with Palmer, Johnson, and Baird to follow, each command leaving its skirmishers in the works. When Reynolds was fairly in motion across the Kelly field, he encountered the Confederate column which had made the last attack. Turchin was ordered to charge, and his command dashed across the open ground, holding the Confederates in check while King broke Liddell's line on the Lafayette road. The fighting was sharp and deadly; but Turchin and King gained the road to McFarland's Gap, and Baird, Johnson, and Palmer followed in the order named. The last named was attacked with great vigor as he left his works, but his command gained the shelter of the woods without serious loss.

Hazen and Wood were next withdrawn, and Steedman followed at six o'clock. Brannan's division was the last to leave the field. Longstreet was still moving on his front, and in the gathering dusk Brannan's men could see the Confederates on the hillside. Taking advantage of Steedman's withdrawal, Hindman sent a force to feel its way around the Federal right. This detachment reached the hill lately occupied by Steedman as Brannan was forming to leave his position. A part of Van Derveer's brigade—the Thirty-fifth Ohio—fired the last Federal volley on the field of Chickamauga. It was replied to by Hindman's men; and then a silence doubly profound after the din and turmoil of the day fell over the smoky field. The attack was not renewed, and Brannan, with Van Derveer as rear guard, joined the moving army. At midnight the Federal forces occupied Missionary Ridge, from whence they were withdrawn on the evening of the 21st to Chattanooga.

Thus began, continued and ended the famous battle of Chickamauga. And the victory? Let that question rest. What moves one now is not the result; it is, rather, the splendid fighting qualities of our common American blood, the gallant heroism of the men, irrespective of the device on their battle-flags. Theirs was the victory, on whichever side they fought, since they triumphed supremely over all the sins of weakness which do so easily beset us, fighting bravely for the right as they were given to see it.

Battles of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga

The siege of Chattanooga followed the battle of Chickamauga. Rosecrans fortified the city and Bragg drew his lines around it in a vast semi-circle extending from the northern end of Missionary Ridge to and across Lookout Mountain and through the head of Wills' Valley to the foothills of the Racoon below Brown's Ferry. The only line of communication left open to the Federal force was over Walden's Ridge to the Sequatchee Valley; and when Grant succeeded Rosecrans in command at Chattanooga, he found famine at work in the besieged city.

Reinforcements for the Army of the Cumberland were, however, already on the way, and on October 26th Hooker crossed the river at Bridgeport and began the march toward Chattanooga. The first thing to be done was to open a line for supplies, and Grant made his plans accordingly. At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Hazen, with 1,800 men in sixty pontoons, embarked at Chattanooga and dropped silently down the river. At the same time Smith marched across to Brown's Ferry behind the shelter of Stringer's Ridge on the north bank of the stream.

Hazen succeeded in passing the Confederate pickets on Lookout and landed on the south bank at five o'clock, overcoming the small force at Brown's Ferry, and beginning at once the placing of a pontoon bridge. By seven o'clock, Smith's force had come up and was ferried across, and at ten the bridge was completed. This movement extended the Federal right to the head of Wills' Valley, by a line across the neck of Moccasin Bend and the bridge at Brown's Ferry; and the besieged army was no longer dependent upon the railway around the foot of Lookout, or the wagon road which skirts the foot of the Craven plateau.

Hooker met with little resistance on the march from Bridgeport, reaching Wauhatchie on the afternoon of the 28th. Howard was sent to Brown's Ferry, and Geary was posted with one division at a point three miles south of that point. This occupation of the entire valley cut off the Confederate pickets below the ferry, and they came in and surrendered.



General Grant and Staff on Lookout Mountain in 1863

On the night of the 28th, Longstreet, who was in command on the Confederate left, tried to recover his lost advantage. An attack was made upon Geary at Wauhatchie, and a sharp battle was fought in the darkness. The attack was a failure, so far as dislodging Hooker was concerned, and thereafter the Federal line of supplies was unmolested.

It was not until October 11th that Sherman started with his army to the relief of Chattanooga. He came by way of the Memphis & Charleston Railway, and after encountering great difficulties, reached Bridgeport on the 14th, and Brown's Ferry with the head of his column on the 20th. In the meantime, Longstreet had been detached by Bragg and sent against Burnside at Knoxville; and thus the singular spectacle was presented of the Confederate commander weakening his forces at the time when his adversary was receiving heavy reinforcements.

The original plan of the battle of Missionary Ridge contemplated an attack on Bragg's right by Sherman's forces on the morning of the 22nd, and Thomas was ordered to extend his lines in front of Chattanooga toward the Ridge on that day. The heavy rain on the 20th and 21st delayed the movement of Sherman's army, however, and it was not in position at the North Chickamauga until the night of the 23rd. On that morning of the same day, Thomas made his dispositions for the extension of his line. The advance began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the Federal line was successfully carried

forward to a series of low hills in which Orchard Knob is the highest point. The movement met with determined resistance, but the Confederates gave way finally, and fell back upon their second line of intrenchments at the foot of the ridge.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 24th, Sherman's army was ready to begin the crossing of the Tennessee River. At that hour, G. A. Smith, with 3,500 men in 116 pontoons, dropped down the river to the mouth of the South Chickamauga. Here the Confederate pickets were surprised and captured; and a short distance below, the troops landed without striking a blow. The work of ferrying the army across began at once, the pontoon boats serving as barges which were towed back and forth by a steamer sent up from Chattanooga. As fast as the men landed they were put to work intrenching, and by daylight two divisions were across and well covered.

While Sherman was gaining a foothold at the extreme right of the Confederate line, Hooker had opened the battle on the left. Early in the morning Geary, with Craft's brigade, moved up Lookout Creek, and the remainder of his division advanced to seize the bridge and the railway crossing. The bridge was taken by Grose's brigade, and the skirmish at this point diverted the attention of the Confederates stationed on the Craven plateau while the mist hid Geary's movements. A little later, Geary crossed the creek and began to ascend the mountain in his front; and at the same time, Osterhaus crossed at the bridge and pressed forward toward the Confederate position on the plateau. The mountain side facing Wills' Valley



Craven's House and Monument, on the Slope of Lookout Mountain



Entrance to the National Cemetery

was traversed by rifle-pits, and the Confederates came out to resist Osterhaus' advance.

The opposing forces met at a point about half way between the base of the mountain and the plateau, and the Confederates were driven back by the superior numbers in the Federal assaulting column. Osterhaus and Cruft pushed on up the mountain, and when their commands joined Geary's a continuous line was formed with its right reaching far up toward the cliffs at the summit. Swinging on the right as a pivot, the Federals swept up the mountain and across the Craven plateau. Here were the redoubts thrown up by the Confederate left wing, and as these faced the road crossing the point of the mountain, the Federal advance enfiladed them. There was a sharp fight on the plateau, but it was a war correspondent who raised it to the dignity of a battle, and gave it to the world as the "Famous Battle Above the Clouds." It was not above, it was in; and the cloud was nothing more than a mist which covered mountain and valley alike. By noon, Hooker had connected his lines with the Federal right on Chattanooga Creek. At five o'clock communications were established and Carlin was sent to reinforce Hooker.

The morning of November 25th dawned clear and bright. Grant had established his headquarters on Orchard Knob, from whence the whole field was in view. Bragg's headquarters, nearly opposite the Knob on the summit of Missionary Ridge, were in plain sight, and his officers and aides could be seen coming and going constantly. Grant's plans were fully

matured and they comprehended three distinct movements. Sherman was to attack and carry the north end of the Ridge; Hooker was to cross the Chattanooga Valley, bestriding the Ridge at Rossville Gap and sweeping its crest and sides as he advanced; and at the propitious moment Thomas was to be launched against the center of the Confederate line.

Sherman opened the battle at sunrise. Three brigades held the hilltop taken and fortified on the previous day, and an assaulting column was formed to attack the Confederate right simultaneously in front and on both flanks. In this column M. L. Smith moved along the eastern base of the Ridge, Corse's brigade was in the center, and Loomis, with two brigades of J. E. Smith's division, formed the right of the attacking force. For two hours the conflict raged on the hillsides. Corse's command succeeded in getting a foothold in the extreme end of the Confederate works, and M. L. Smith gained and held the railway. These were but inconsiderable advantages, and though Sherman's men fought gallantly they were unable to dislodge the Confederate force occupying the strong position at the summit of the Ridge. Corse's men were in a desperate situation and J. E. Smith, with two brigades, charged across the open ground to their relief. Smith's men were under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the moment



Orchard Knob, Showing Illinois and Other Monuments. Here General Grant Made His Headquarters

they left the shelter of the woods, and when they gained a parapet of the Confederate works, it was only to be driven out and forced back into the ravine.

At this time Grant ordered Thomas to send reinforcements to Sherman, and Baird's division was marched from its position at the right of Orchard Knob. Soon after, Bragg began massing in the same direction, and Grant waited impatiently for Hooker's appearance, which would compel the Confederate commander to further thin his center by supporting his left. Hooker had been delayed by the burning of the bridges across Chattanooga Creek; and late in the afternoon, when Sherman's condition had become so critical that delay was no longer possible, Grant ordered Thomas to advance and carry the Confederate works at the foot of the Ridge.

This was the order for which the men of the Army of the Cumberland had been impatiently waiting. When the signal guns were fired at twenty minutes before four o'clock, 20,000 men swept forward in line of battle, carrying everything before them to the foot of the Ridge. Here there was a short pause. The order to the division commanders were to advance to the base of the Ridge, but before they could be amended or supplemented, the lines broke and the men dashed up the hill as if impelled by a single impulse.

Under the conditions, success was only the question of a few minutes. The guns of the Confederate batteries on the summit could not be depressed so as to make them effective; and the advancing host was covered on its front by the fringe of Confederates driven out of the intrenchments at the base and on the hillside. In a short time — twenty minutes, a veteran tells me, — Bragg's line was broken at five or six different points; the trenches were enfiladed and the guns in the batteries were turned upon the fleeing Confederates.

This charge virtually ended the battle. Hardee, on the Confederate right, changed front and tried to hold his position, but was unable to do so; and Cleburne, who had been left in command on Sherman's front, withdrew when he found himself unsupported. In the meantime, Hooker reached the Ridge at Rossville, where his advance was disputed by a division of the Confederate left. Hooker pressed forward, and the Confederate force, finding itself presently between two fires, joined the retreat.

And after this fashion was the battle of Missionary Ridge

lost and won. Unlike its predecessor in the forests of Chickamauga, it was a game of generalship, well or ill-played as the event decided. Deeds of valor there were a-plenty, and on both sides, but not to compare with those of the September Saturday and Sunday around the Kelly house and on Snodgrass Hill. A word in justice to the brave men who defended the heights in front of Orchard Knob and the tale is told. Among all those who have written the story of this later battle, the Confederate commander alone accuses his soldiers of cowardice. He says that there was no excuse for his troops; that his position was one which should have been held by a skirmish line against any force; that when the Federal charge reached the summit, the men were so exhausted that the slightest effort would have destroyed them.

And the truth is this: For months the men had followed a leader whose misfortune it was to lose every vantage ground their valor had gained; for weeks they had maintained a tenuous line of circumvallation, indefensible for the greater part, and weakened by scattered outworks until it could be broken at any point; for days they had seen the opposing army grow by reinforcement until it outnumbered them two to one, and in the face of this they saw their own ranks depleted, first by the detachment of Longstreet, and later by that of Buckner. These things they saw, and the wonder is, not that they broke and fled, but that they had the courage to fight at all under such a commander.

All honor then to the men who defended Missionary Ridge, as well as to those who fought their way to its summit. It is a tardy tribute to the valor of the defenders, and it is offered by one whose father fought for the preservation of the Union, but it is given unstintingly and heartily, in the belief that when the history of the Civil War comes to be written by the unpartisan historian, it will be confirmed.

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Industrial Chattanooga

- Originates more goods for export than any city in the South, with 100 firms engaged in export business.
- Produces more hosiery than any city in the South and ranks third in the United States.
- Produces more boilers than any city in the South and ranks second in the United States.
- Is the largest mercerizing center in the South.
- Leads the South in manufacture of woolen goods.
- Produces more plows than any other city in the South.
- Produces more saw mill machinery than all the rest of the South combined.
- Produces more oil well machinery than any city in the United States.
- Leads the United States in the manufacture of fireplace fixtures of all kinds.
- Produces more smoothing irons than any other city in the United States.
- First in the South, and second in the United States, in the manufacture of hay presses.
- First in the United States in the manufacture of pea hulling machinery.
- Has the largest gas range factory in the South.
- Has the only shovel manufacturing plant in the South.
- Ships tapestry brick into sixteen states, including five north of the Ohio River.
- Makes more cedar chests than any other city in the South.
- Is the largest producing center of morticians' supplies in the South.
- Has the only factory in the South making full line of fire hydrants, valves, and water works supplies.
- Produces more patent medicines than any other city in the South.
- Produces more refrigerators than any other city in the South, and ranks second in the United States.
- Only city in the South producing high grade cotton linter pulp.
- Municipal wharf, fully equipped with modern unloading and conveying equipment, and Belt Line rail connection with all railroads.
- First American city to maintain large four-story Exhibit Building of manufactured goods. Adjoins Chamber of Commerce Building. Admission free.
- Largest electrical steel foundry in the South.
- Pioneer electrical insulator manufacturing city of the South, and holds first place in production.
- Is the only city in the South making ratchet drills.
- Has the only factory in the world producing both the lumber and the paper and fabricating wooden, wirebound, corrugated fibre and folding boxes.
- Principal Southern producer of sewer pipe (clay and iron).
- Among its several candy factories, has largest in the South.
- Only Southern city making portable asphalt paving plants.
- Is the only Southern city manufacturing a complete line of contractors' hoists and logging machinery.

Chattanooga Facts

REVISED TO JANUARY 1ST, 1930

Square Miles Area	27.32
Population Therein	119,539
Directory Census (Including Suburbs)	149,120
Public School Enrollment (1929)	22,771
Bank Clearings (1929)	\$628,417,079
Bank Deposits (1929)	\$51,656,765
Post Office Receipts (1929)	\$824,823
Estimated Value for Taxation Purposes:	
City of Chattanooga	\$138,000,000
County of Hamilton	\$163,000,000
Automobiles	23,716
Number of Manufacturers	400
Employees in Industrials	40,000
Number of Different Manufactured Products	1,500
Value of Manufactured Products	\$170,000,000
Number of Manufacturers (Export)	101
Buildings and Dwellings (About 60% of Value)	\$40,288,650
Number Telephones	22,359
Water Mains (Miles)	427
Gas Mains (Miles)	161
Street Railway (Miles)	75.93
Sewers (Miles)	156
Sidewalks (Miles)	407
Hard Surface Streets (Miles)	163
Hard Surface County Roads (Miles)	1,050
Number Water Meters (Active)	26,358
Number Gas Meters (Active)	8,475
Number Electric Meters (Active)	31,479
Park Acreage	5,937
Passenger Trains Daily (In and Out)	68
Number Railroad Lines	9
Bus Transportation Lines	16
Air Mail Lines	2
Churches (White 121, Colored 81)	202
34 Hotels—Rooms	2,798
Auditorium Seats (Main Auditorium)	5,500
Picture Show Theatres	15
Electric H. P. Developed	300,000
K. W. H. Electricity Used Annually	228,807,477
Principal Industry	M'n'factur'g
Form of City Government	Commission
Garbage Disposal	Incineration
Water Supply (Modern Filtration)	Tenn. River
Professional Baseball	Sou. League
Average Annual Temperature (Degrees)	61.4
Elevation Above Sea Level	672 to 975
Tornadoes and Sunstrokes	Unknown
Paved Highway Arteries	To All Principal Cities
Number Colleges and Senior Prep Schools	6
Pro Rata Taxes for Schools	30%
Coal Mines Within Fifty Miles	11
Population (United States Census):	
100-Mile Radius	1,440,000
200-Mile Radius	6,546,000
300-Mile Radius	15,478,000
500-Mile Radius	41,211,000

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